قواعد الاشتقاق

1)
$$\frac{d}{dx}(A) = 0$$
 A=constant

Jacot : A

$$\frac{2) d (x^n) - n x^{n-1}}{dx}$$

3)
$$\frac{1}{dx} \left[f(x)\right]^n = n \left(f(x)\right)^{n-1} \cdot f(x)$$

$$5)\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \frac{g \cdot f' - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

$$\frac{6)\left[\sqrt{f(x)}\right] - f(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}$$

$$7)(A) = -A$$

9)
$$[a^{f(x)}] = f(x) \cdot a^{f(x)} \cdot \ln a$$

الاشتقاق العفي

$$y' = (2x+3)^4 \cdot 2(3x^2-4x) \cdot (6x-4) + (3x^2-4x)^2$$

$$y' = (x-1)(2x) - (x+3)(1)$$
 5 pã jâulel de ones d'âl. $(x-1)^2$

$$Ex: y = \frac{3}{(x^2 + 4)}$$
 Find y?

$$y' = -3(2x) = -6x + 7 \frac{1}{2} = -6x + 3 = 0$$
 (x2+4)2 (x2+4)2 (x2+4)2

. another solution

$$y'=3.(x^2+4)^{-1} \rightarrow 3.(-1)(2x)(x^2+4)^{-2}$$

$$y' = \frac{-3(2x)}{(x^2 + 4)^2} = \frac{-6x}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$$
will apply the first of the fi

Ex:
$$y = \sqrt{2x^2-3x}$$
 Find y ?

$$y = \frac{4x-3}{2\sqrt{2x^2-3x}}$$

$$6 \text{ pos subd} \text{ (de Generally)}.$$

Ex: Find $[e^{f(x)}]$?

$$1-e^{x^2} = 2x \cdot e^{x^2} = 8 \text{ pos subd} \text{ (de Generally)}.$$

$$2-e^{\sqrt{x}} = 1 \text{ ex}$$

$$2\sqrt{x}$$
Ex: Find $[a^{f(x)}]$?

$$1-3^{2x} = 2 \cdot 3^{2x} \cdot \ln 3$$

$$9 \text{ pos subd} \text{ (de Generally)}.$$

$$2-5^{4x} = 4 \cdot 5^{4x} \cdot \ln 5$$
Ex: $y = e^x + e^{-x}$ Find y ?

$$e^{-x} + 1$$

$$2 - (e^{2x})^{x} = e^{2x^{2}}$$

$$3 - e^{2x} = e^{3x} = e^{2x - 3x} = e^{-x}$$

· Implicit:

$$y = 3x^2 + 3(x \cdot 2yy + y^2 \cdot 1) = 5$$

$$y = 5 - 3x^2 - 3y^2$$
 $6 \times y$

$$y = 10x + (x^2 - 2yy) + y^2 - 2x) - 15y^2y = 0$$

$$y' = -lox - 2xy^2$$

 $2x^2y - 15y^2$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2u \cdot 6x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2(3x^2) \cdot 6x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^2 \cdot 6x = 36x^3$$

$$y = (3x^2)^2 + 1 = 9x^4 + 1$$

Find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 where $y = u^2 + 5u$, $u = \sqrt{x}$?

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{du}{dx}$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = (2u + 5) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = (2\sqrt{x} + 5) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

Properties:

1) $\ln(x \cdot y) = \ln x + \ln y$

2) $\ln(\frac{x}{y}) = \ln x - \ln y$

3) $\ln x^n = n \ln x$

4) $\ln 1 = 0$, $\ln e = e = 1$

Ex:
$$5 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln y + 3 \ln 7$$

= $\ln x^5 \cdot 7^3$

= $\ln x^5 \cdot 7^3$

y/2

• formala:

1) $\ln y = \frac{y}{y}$

2) $\ln x = \frac{1}{x}$

= $2x - 5$
 $x^2 - 5x + 3$

Ex: $y = \left[(x^2 + 5)^4 \cdot (x^3 - 5x)^3 \right] \frac{1}{3}$
 $(2x + 1)^6$

 $\left[4\ln(x^2+5)+3\ln(x^3-5x)-6\ln(2x+1)\right]$

Find The derivative of two sides:
$\frac{9^{1}}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{9}{x^{2}+5} + \frac{3}{3} \frac{3x^{2}-5}{5} + \frac{6}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{3}$
$y' = 1 \left[42x + 33x^2 - 5 - 62 \right]$
$y = 3 \times 2+5 \times 3-5 \times 2 \times +1$
$y' = \frac{(x^2 + 5)^4 \cdot (x^3 - 5x)^3}{(2x + 1)^6} \frac{1}{3} \frac{[42x + 33x^2 - 5]}{[2x^2 + 5]} \frac{3x^2 - 5}{x^3 - 5}$
$(2 \times +1)6$ / $3 \times 2 \times 2 + 5 \times 3 - 5$
$\frac{-62}{2x+1}$
· Application:
1) growth -> P(x) = 0 01 P(x) -> P(x) = P(0). e
-0.031
2) $decay \rightarrow P(x) = -0.03 P(x) \Rightarrow P(x) - P(0) \cdot e^{-0.03}$
· P(o) = Initial (عدالحد) المنتوط الاستاني (بدء العد) Any number=constant
· Any number-constant could, !
efferntialle عبورس للدالة عليه إما المسؤال كو جب حبورس للدالة عليه إمال ما
. لعرفة السؤال كو جم حبورس للدالة عليه إما defferntialle
equation P(x) j'
P(x) lamie co Fast cole d'un pl.
P(x) (3) do P(x) index 10 do 1.
· لا بخاد الم جلوب من السؤال نستمزم ما أو الحاسة

$$=5.88 = 5.51 \cdot e^{k(5)} \rightarrow 5.88 = e^{5k}$$

$$= \ln 5.88 = \ln e^{5k} \longrightarrow 5k \ln e$$

$$5.51$$

$$= 0.065 = 5k \longrightarrow 0.065 = k$$

=
$$K = 0.013$$
 $\longrightarrow P(t) = 5.51e^{0.013t}$

$$7 = 5.51e^{0.013+} \longrightarrow 7 = 5.51e^{0.013+}$$

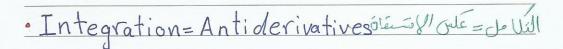
$$= \ln \frac{7}{5.51} = \ln e^{0.013+} \longrightarrow 0.239 = 0.013+$$

$$= 0.239 = 0.013 + \longrightarrow 18.41 = +$$

$$0.013 = 0.013$$

Ex: Slide 50 in tutorial 5

$$P'(t) = -0.00043 P(t) \implies P(t) = 12 e^{-0.00043 t}$$



$$2) \left(x^{n} dx = x^{n+1} + C \right)$$

. هذا المنال على الفاعدة رقم ١